

The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

Vol. XXXVIII. No. 5907.

號三十月六年二十八百一千一英

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1882.

日八初月五年午壬

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Cleopatra's Lane, Lombard Street, E. C. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GORCH, Ltd., 10, Abchurch Lane, E. C. HENRY & Co., 31, Walbrook, E. C. SAMUEL DEACON & Co., 160 & 162, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—GALLIEN & PRINCE, 36, Rue Lafayette, Paris. NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GORCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO AND AMERICAN PORTS.—DEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HENNINGSEN & Co., Manila.

CHINA.—MASON, Messrs A. A. DE MELLO & Co., Suva, CAMPBELL & Co., Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLS & Co., Foochow, HEDGES & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WATSON, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, 2,100,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. Deputy Chairman—W. M. REYNOLDS, Esq. H. HOPKINS, Esq. M. E. SASSON, Esq. Hon. F. B. JOHNSON, Esq. C. VINCENT SMITH, Esq. A. P. McLEWEN, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq. F. D. SASSON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq. Manager.

Shanghai, EVELYN CAMERON, Esq. LONDON BANKERS, London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent. " "

" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, March 2, 1882.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30th APRIL, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP, £3,200,000. RESERVE FUND, £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, RUE BUREAU, PARIS.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES at:

LONDON, BOULON, SAN FRANCISCO, MARSEILLES, ROYAL, HONGKONG, LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW, NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHEW, MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Messrs C. J. HAMRO & SON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

F. COCHINARD, Agent, Hongkong.

Hongkong, February 8, 1882.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,500,000.

LONDON BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BANK OF SCOTLAND, LONDON.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " " 4 " " "

" 12 " " 5 " " "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

Hongkong, June 1, 1882.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

WE have been appointed Agents for the

MITSUBISHI BUREAU HAISHA, of Tokyo, at Tass Post.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, February 1, 1882.

NOTICE.

THE LONDON and Liverpool of

MR. CHARLES KAHN in our firm

closed on the 30th April, 1882.

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1882.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will Sell by Public

Auction, on

SATURDAY,

the 24th June, 1882, at 3 p.m., on the

Premises, by Order of the Mortgagee,—

ALL THOSE PIECES OR PARCELS

OF GROUND,

Registered in the Land Office as Sections

A, B and C of INLAND LOT No. 800.

Together with the NINE HOUSES, Nos.

26, 28, 30 and 50A, BATTERY ROAD, and

Nos. 111, 113, 115, 117 and 119, SECOND

STREET.

The Premises are held for the Residue of

the term of 999 years from the 20th

April, 1863.

For further Particulars and Conditions

of Sale, apply to

J. M. GUEDES,

Auctioneer;

or to

BRERETON & WOTTON,

Solicitors for the Mortgagee.

Hongkong, June 14, 1882. je24

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions

to Sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 26th June, 1882, at 3 p.m., on the

Premises,—

THE HOUSE No. 1, WEST STREET, registered

in the Land Office as SECTION

A of INLAND LOT No. 92A.

For Particulars and Conditions of Sale,

apply to

J. M. GUEDES,

Auctioneer,

33, WELLINGTON STREET.

Hongkong, June 20, 1882. je26

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions

to Sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,

the 1st day of July, 1882, at 3 p.m., on the

Premises,—

Subject to an INDENTURE of MORTGAGE,

dated the 22nd of September, 1879,

for the sum of \$50,000 and Interest

due thereon.

ALL THAT PIECE OR PARCEL OF

GROUND,

Situate at Victoria, Hongkong, registered

in the Land Office as MARINE LOT

No. 36. Together with the 4 Substantially

built HOUSES known as the BLUE

BUILDINGS, and 4 Large Granite GO-

DOWN in PRAYA, with 17 HOUSES in

QUEEN'S ROAD EAST. Monthly Rental

for the above HOUSES \$1,025.

The Premises are held for the Residue of

the term of 980 years created by a Crown

Lease, dated the 14th July, 1861.

For further Particulars and Conditions

of Sale, apply to

J. M. GUEDES,

Auctioneer;

or to

BRERETON & WOTTON,

Solicitors for the Mortgagee.

Hongkong, June 16, 1882. je27

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s

CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts,\$17 per doz. Case.

Pints,\$18 per doz. "

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, November 1, 1881.

FOR SALE.

RAUTERT MAINZ

DELICIOUS

TABLE BEER.

4 doz. Case CHAMPAGNE BOTTLES.

\$11. Apply to

SANDER & Co.

Hongkong, March 30, 1882.

FOR SALE.

Messrs W. & J. LOCKETT'S Cele-

brated BRANDS, THRELLALL'S Ex-

traordinary PALE ALE, and FINEST PALE

DUBLIN STOUT in Pints and Quarts.

Fine OLD PORT, in Cases of 1 dozen.

Also,

SILVERY MOUSSEUX (VIN DE

CHAMPAGNE) in Cases of 1 dozen Pints and 1

dozen Quarts.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, February 1, 1882.

AMERICAN NOVELTY COMPANY.

New York, San Francisco, Sydney and

Hongkong Depot for the World's

Patented Articles.

MARINE HOUSE, Queen's Road,

HONGKONG.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS

of

NOVELTIES, TOYS, YANKEE

NOTIONS, CLOCKS, WATCHES,

JEWELRY, CUTLERY, STATION-

ERY, GLASS WARE, Electro-Plated

GOODS, ARTICLES of Useful Invention,

ORGANS, PATENT ORGANETTES,

RUBBER GOODS, AMERICAN TRUNKS,

&c., &c., &c.

General purchasing Agents for every descrip-

tion of American Goods.

BUSINESS EXCLUSIVELY WHOLESALE.

S. B. LEWIS, Manager.

Hongkong, June 10, 1882.

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHBURN'S BOOKS, for the use

of Ladies and Gentlemen, can now

be had at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.

Central Mail Office.

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED

CHOICE MALTESE CIGARETTES.

"KAISER-I-HIND" CIGARETTES.

GOLDEN CLOUD AND BIRDSEYE TOBACCO.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES.

ELECTRO-PLATED SUN GOGGLES.

CAMDEN WHIST MARKERS.

PEARS' TRANSPARENT SOAPS.

SILICATED CARBON FILTERS.

Hongkong, June 13, 1882.

To Let.

TO LET.

(Possession on 1st June NEXT.)

THE FIRST FLOOR, West Side, of

"MARINE HOUSE," No. 15, QUEEN'S

ROAD. Now in the occupation of Messrs

WILSON & BIRD.

Apply to

E. R. BELLILIOS.

Hongkong, May 16, 1882.

TO LET.

(WITH IMMEDIATE ENTRY.)

THE RESIDENCE known as

"BELEVUE," ALBANY ROAD.

Apply to

R. LYALL,

Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, May 31, 1882.

TO LET.

(Possession on 15th JULY NEXT.)

THE COMMERCIAL HOUSE with Large

COMPOUND, and a Chinese House

attached, No. 33, POTTERMAN STREET.

Apply to

E. R. BELLILIOS.

Hongkong, May 31, 1882.

GODOWNS-TO-LET.

PRAYA EAST AND WANCHAI ROAD.

For Particulars, apply to

SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, April 26, 1882.

TO LET.

COMMERCIAL OFFICES and Com-

modious QUARTERS, &c., with or

without GODOWNS, in Peddar's Wharf

Building, at present in the occupation of

Messrs H. B. & Co. View of the Harbour.

Possession to be had from the 1st May

next.

Apply to

G. R. LAMBERT.

Hongkong, April 5, 1882.

TO LET.

(WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.)

THE HOUSE known as "PARADE

VILLA," ROBINSON ROAD.

For Particulars, apply to

G. R. LAMBERT,

Peddar's Wharf.

Hongkong, May 1, 1882.

TO LET.

NOS. 4 and 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE,

Nos. 2 and 4, PEDDAR'S HILL.

Apply to

DAVID SASSON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, May 3, 1882.

TO LET.

(WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.)

THE NEW FAMILY RESIDENCE situ-

ated next to EXCHANGE on Robinson

Road, replete with every convenience,

Thomas LANE, STABLES, &c.

Also,

8 FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS of all Sizes—

Water-side. Inspection is invited.

Apply to

SHARP, TOLLER & JOHNSON.

Hongkong, June 15, 1882.

Intimations.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO

COMPANY'S EMIGRATION AGENCY.

For Sale.

MacEwen, FRICKEL & Co.
No. 53, Queen's Road East,
(OPPOSITE THE COMMISSIONARY),
ARE NOW LANDING, EX
BRITISH BARQUE
"STILLWATER."

**DEVOE'S NONPAREIL
BRILLIANT
KEROSENE OIL,**
150° test.

**SPARTAN COOKING
STOVES.**

FAIRBANKS SCALES.
OAKUM.
TAR.

TURPENTINE.

EX "AMERICAN MAIL."

CALIFORNIA

CRACKER

COMPANY'S BISCUITS in 5 lb
tins, and loose.

Alphabetical B.I.S.
CUTS.

Fancy Sweet Mince
BISCUITS.

Ginger CAKES.

Soda BISCUITS.

Oyster BISCUITS.

Cracked WHEAT.

OATMEAL.

HOMINY.

CORNMEAL.

TOPOCAN BUTTER.

Eastern and Californian CHEESE.

Boatload CODFISH.

Prime HAMS and BACON.

Eagle Brand Condensed MILK.

PEACH and APPLE BUTTER.

Pickled OX-TONGUES.

Family PICKLES in kegs and pieces.

Paragon MACKEREL in 5 lb cans.

Best Ideal SALMON in 5 lb cans.

Cutting's Dessert FRUITS in 24 lb cans.

Assorted Canned VEGETABLES.

Potted SAUSAGE and Sausage

MEAT.

Stuffed PEPPERS.

Assorted PICKLES.

MINCEMEAT.

COMB HONEY in Original Frames.

Richardson & Robbin's Cured POTATO

MEATS.

Richardson & Robbin's Cured OYSTERS.

Lunch TONGUE.

McGraw's Sugar LEMONADE.

Cham CHOWDER.

Smoked SALMON.

Green TURTLE in 24 lb cans.

&c., &c., &c.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF STORES,
including:

TEYSSONNEAU'S DESSERT FRUITS.

ALMONDS and RAISINS.

PICNIC TONGUES.

COCOATINA.

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA.

LIENH & EPP'S COCOA.

FRENCH PLUMS.

PATE DE FOIE GRAS.

MINCEMEAT.

SAUSAGES.

BROWN.

ISIGNY BUTTER.

DANISH BUTTER.

BREAKFAST TONGUES.

ANCHOVIES.

ASPARAGUS.

SOUPS, &c.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

CHAMPAGNES.

HERBESSE'S MONOPOL & WHITE

SEAL.

VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN.

JULES KLEIN & Co., pils and quarts.

CLARETS.

CHATEAU MARSAUX.

CHATEAU LA ROSE, pils and quarts.

CHATEAU MARTE.

1888 GRAVES.

BREAKFAST CLARET.

SHERRIES & PORT.

SACCONE'S MANZANILLA & AMON.

TILLADO.

SACCONE'S OLD INVALID PORT

(1848).

HUNT'S PORT.

BRANDY, WHISKY, LIQUEURS, &c.—

1 and 3 star HENNESSY'S BRANDY.

Bisquit Dubouche & Co.'s BRANDY.

FINEST OLD BOURBON WHISKY.

KINAB'S LL WHISKY.

ROYAL GLENDEE WHISKY.

CHABREUSE.

MARASCHINO.

CURACAO.

ANGOSTURA, BOKIN'S and ORANGE

BITTERS.

&c., &c., &c.

SPECIALLY SELECTED

CIGARS.

This New Season's DUNHAW TEA, in

5 and 10 catty boxes.

BREAKFAST CONGOU @ 25 cents p. lb.

SEASIDE LIBRARY, 15 to 25 cents.

FRANKLIN SQUARE LIBRARY, 15 to

25 cents.

MILNER'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF

PAPERS, and CASH BOXES, at

Manufacturer's Prices.

Hongkong, June 1, 1882.

Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP

COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA

OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND DOCKING

AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship *CITY OF*

PEKING will be despatched for San

Francisco, via Yokohama, on TUESDAY,

the 27th June, 1882, at 3 p.m., taking

Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the

United States, and Europe.

Through Passage Tickets granted to

England, France, and Germany, by all

transatlantic lines of Steamers.

On prepaid RETURN PASSAGE TICKETS

of 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65,

and 70, Freight will be received on board until 4

p.m. on the 26th June. Parcel Packages will

be received at the office until 5 p.m.,

any day; all Parcel Packages should be

marked to address in full; value of same

is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland

Cargo should be sent to the Company's

Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the

Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage

and Freight, apply to the Agents of the

Company, No. 14, Queen's Road Central.

P. H. FOSTER.

General Agent for China & Japan.

Hongkong, June 13, 1882. j627

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES

MAZEMES.

PAQUETS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,

COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA,

PORT SAID, SYRIAN PORTS,

NAPLES, MARSAILLES, AND PORTS

OF BRAZIL, AND LA PLATA;

ALSO,

BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND

PORT LOUIS.

ON THURSDAY, the 29th day of June,

1882, at Noon, the Company's S. S.

TRAUADDY, Commandant PASQUALINI,

with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPOILS,

and CARGO, will leave this Port for the

above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for

London as well as for intermediate, and

accepted in transit through Marseilles for

the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until

noon of 28th June, 1882.

Cargoes will be received on board until 4

p.m., and parcels until 3 p.m. on the

29th June, 1882. (Parcels are not

to be sent on board; they must be left

at the Agent's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are re-

quired.

For further particulars, apply at the

Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Agent.

Hongkong, June 19, 1882. j620

Occidental & Oriental Steam-

Ship Company.

TAKE CARGO AND PASSENGERS

TO JAPAN, THE UNITED

STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND

SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE,

VIA

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,

AND

ATLANTIC & OTHER CONNECTING

STEAMERS.

THE S. S. *ARABIC* will be despatched

for San Francisco via Yokohama,

on TUESDAY, the 4th July, 1882, at

3 p.m.

Connection being made at Yokohama,

with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan

ports.

All Parcel Packages should be marked to

address in full, and same will be received

at the Company's Office, until 5 p.m. the

day previous to sailing.

A Reduction of 25% made on all

Return Passage Orders issued.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland

Cargo, should be sent to the Company's

Office addressed to the Collector of Customs,

San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight

or Passage, apply to this Agency of the

Company, No. 54, Queen's Road Central.

CHAS. H. HASWELL, Jr.,

Agent.

Hongkong, June 14, 1882. j64

Intimations.

NEWS FOR HOME.

The Overland China Mail.

(The oldest Overland Paper in China.)

PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE

IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing, from 72 to 84 columns of closely

printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from

the Daily China Mail, is published

once a month on the morning of the

English Mail's departure, and is a re-

cord of each fortnight's current history

of events in China and Japan, con-

tributed in original reports and collated

from the journals published at the various

ports in those countries.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai,

Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete

Commercial Summary.

Subscription, 60 cents per Copy (postage

paid 50 cents). \$12 per annum (postage

paid \$12.50).

Orders should be sent to Geo. Munro &

Baird, China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham

Street, not later than noon of the day the

English Mail Steamer leaves.

Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily

China Mail.

Mr. Andrew Wind.

News Agent, &c.

133, NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK

is authorized to receive Subscriptions

Advertisements, &c., for the China Mail

Overland China Mail, and China Review

Hongkong, June 1, 1882.

Insurances.

YANGTZE INSURANCE

ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up) ... Tls. 420,000.00

PERMANENT RESERVE FUND ... Tls. 230,000.00

SPECIAL RESERVE FUND ... Tls. 290,553.95

TOTAL CAPITAL AND AG- ... Tls. 940,553.95

COMMISSIONS, 6th ... Tls. 940,553.95

April, 1882.

Directors.

H. DE C. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.

J. H. PINCKNEY, Esq.

A. J. M. INVERHARTY, Esq.

G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Messrs RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.

Messrs BARRING BROTHERS & Co.,

Bankers.

A cricket match played at Kobe on the 21st inst., *Black & White*, resulted in the defeat of the former by four wickets. The *White* won first by 4 wickets, but being out of practice and the *Black* bowling being somewhat difficult, only compiled 31. *Kobe* in their first innings, in spite of the splendid bowling of the Rev. P. C. Stebbing, who took seven wickets, six clean, and one caught, made a century; Mr. H. Lucas, a visitor, contributed 37. The *White*, with 69 in default, followed and showing much better form, several batters getting into double figures, succeeded in compiling 114, thus leaving *Black* 46 to win, which number cost them six wickets.—*Japan Gazette*.

The following remarks, from the *Japan Gazette*, show how the Japanese native press view the new Korean treaty:

The amicable arrangement of a treaty of commerce between the Governments of the United States and Korea, has elicited some comments from the Japanese press, indicative of surprise at the successful result of Commodore Shufeldt's negotiations, and chagrin at the manner in which the government of Japan have been ignored. The papers expanded on the Japanese side, and were reworded only with trouble, for which they obviously do not consider their people responsible. It is also manifest from the tenor of the articles, that China is recognized as having taken the wind out of the political sails of the Japanese government, and gained a mark in diplomacy of considerable importance. The *Hochi Shimbun* boldly announces that China has been suspicious of Japan's intentions towards Korea, and has, at last, succeeded in making the government of that country, to leave her intentions were not good, as they ought to have been. The *Hochi* thinks it is greatly to be regretted that the good offices of the government of Japan were not availed of in the negotiations between Korea and the United States. Had Japan been the intermediary in the transaction, it would have effectively proved her intentions were nothing but honorable and established her influence to the world, to say nothing of the honor and influence to be derived from the position. As to the policy of the government, the *Hochi* assumes all intention of interfering with Korea's foreign relations has been given up. The *Chungpa Shimbun* laments the turn affairs have assumed. It is of opinion that Japan will no longer have any trade in foreign goods with Korea worth mentioning, and it must be admitted that there is reasonable ground for this position. At all events, if Japanese merchants desire to compete successfully in trade with merchants of western nations, they will have to assume a different policy than, according to report, they have been working upon hitherto in Korea.

HONOR & Co.'s Weekly Shipping Report, Peking Anchorage, 17th June.

Arrivals During the Week:—June 9, Chinghai, from Tientsin; 10, Kwangtung, from Hongkong; 11, Ganges, from Hongkong; 11, Menclous, from Shanghai; 11, Zephyr, from Amoy; 13, Kang Chi, from Shanghai; 14, Nanchang, from Amoy. Departures During the Week:—June 11, Bowen, for Colonies; 11, Benarty, for London; 13, Appin, for Shanghai; 13, Kwangtung, for Hongkong; 14, Menclous, for London; 15, Zephyr, for Amoy; 15, Johann Carl, for Tientsin; 16, Kang Chi, for Shanghai.

Shipping:—Port—Tientsin, Hankow, Gubei, Chinghai, El Dorado, Hago & Otsu, Gienghai, Ganges, Nanchang.

SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.
(Before the Hon. G. Phillips, Chief Justice.)
Friday, June 23.

RESOLVED BY THE COURT.

Mr. Wotton, of Messrs Brereton & Wotton, appeared for the plaintiff, and the defendant, who is the Captain of the *R. T. Clayton*, was represented by Mr. Johnson, of Messrs Sharp, Toller & Johnson.

This case was heard some weeks ago, but it had been adjourned to allow the parties to examine the log book. To-day the defendant explained that the entry of the 22d December, in which it was stated that the plaintiff had been found, was wrong, as the stowaways were not discovered until the 23d, after they were lying between five and seven miles from the land, a distance which was considered too far to send them ashore. An entry was also read to the effect that the officers protested on the day before sailing, because the vessel was in an unseaworthy state, and not properly supplied with boats. The captain said the boats had been carried away by a typhoon while a number of the crew were ashore, and that he could not help his position. Another entry stated that the captain took the whole of the crew before the Judge at Santa Cruz because they refused duty; the stowaways were among the men.

His Lordship thought the plaintiff was entitled to his wages, as he had been performing the duties of a seaman during the voyage.

CHUNG KIN & THREVEN, 87.

This was a claim for wages. The plaintiff's statement was that she was engaged on the 18th April last as a maid, at \$7 a month. On the 18th May her mistress sent her for some hot water, and as the water was not ready she took some little time to provide it. When she came back, her mistress ordered her and three other maids to go to the water about her; while her mistress, the defendant, took her by the arm and pushed her downstairs, saying that she could leave. She demanded her wages, but was refused.

The defendant proved that she was impudent to her mistress on the 9th inst., and when he reprimanded her she said she would leave; he replied that she could do so if she procured a substitute. She left, but did not procure any one to take her place, and he had thereby been put to great trouble.

His Lordship gave judgment in favour of the defendant.

THREVEN & BRITTO, 88, 90.

This sum was claimed as the price of two pairs of boots. The defendant did not appear, and judgment was given in favour of the plaintiff.

CHAU SING & DAVIS, 816, 90.

The complaint was the cook's assistant on board the *R. T. Clayton*, and claimed the above amount as wages. The plaintiff had not complied with the terms of agreement, but had not got the cook, who was able to speak better English, to make the terms. The cook was called, and said the captain had engaged the plaintiff at \$8 a month. The defendant said he had only agreed to give the plaintiff \$6 during the time the ship was in harbour, as much as had only to be provided for himself and his wife. He signed to pay \$10 a month after the ship was out.

The cook, named Cheung Ah, also claimed the sum of \$30 for wages, and said

he had been engaged at \$20 a month. The defence was the same as that in the case of the assistant cook; the defendant agreeing to pay \$10 while in harbour, and promising to increase that sum to \$20 after the departure of the ship. His Lordship gave judgment in favour of the plaintiff in the reduced amount of \$10.15 and \$17.

MESSENGER & CO. v. HO YIM, 87, 80.

Mr. Wotton, of Messrs Brereton & Wotton, appeared for the plaintiff, and stated that the action was brought by the plaintiff who sought to recover the above sum, due by the defendant for rental of premises situated on Island Lot No. 224. In the agreement the defendant agreed to pay a rental of \$270 a month, in advance, and also to pay all taxes except ground rent. The tenancy had expired and the original amount due was \$1670, but the whole sum with the exception of the amount they were now owing for had been paid. The defence, on the other hand, was that the taxes had been waived, but until that morning, he had heard nothing of such being the case. The defendant had nothing in writing to show that that was so, and he, Mr. Wotton, knew that the taxes had been paid on former occasions.

The defendant said that when some of the household, Mr. Elliott, who was then with Messrs Siemssen, and Company, but who was now in Shanghai, said to him that he had lost too much, and that he would take off the taxes and make it \$190 a month. Two months ago he had received a bill from the plaintiff charging him \$800 for taxes for the four quarters of 1891. He thought he received a note from Mr. Elliott at the time, but he seemed to have mislaid it.

His Lordship said to Mr. Wotton that he thought the taxes were included in the bill for monthly rent.

Mr. Wotton said the rent had not been received monthly.

His Lordship said the account Mr. Ho Yim had put in was dated the 30th Jan. 1892, and charged him for the four quarters of 1891. How was it that the taxes were not put in along with the rent?

Mr. Wotton said Messrs Siemssen had only received the money in debits of \$200 and \$250, and the present amount claimed was the balance of what was due, and amounted almost to what the amount of the taxes would have been. He now declined to pay that sum.

His Lordship: He says that Mr. Elliott waived the taxes on behalf of Messrs Siemssen.

Mr. Wotton: Mr. Elliott had never any authority to do so, and never did so. He has done so in letters that he ever waived the taxes.

C. Flathor, of Messrs Siemssen & Co., explained that the account put in by the defendant, was made out at his request to show him what the taxes for 1891 amounted to. He had written to Mr. Elliott privately and asked him whether he had done so, and Mr. Elliott replied that he had not.

His Lordship said he thought the defendant might have been mistaken as to what had passed between him and Mr. Elliott. Probably what had been said was said with reference to the money loaned. Even if Mr. Elliott had as the defendant alleged, said that taxes would not be charged for the future, it would not have bound Messrs Siemssen, as Mr. Elliott was apparently only a clerk, and had no authority to bind that firm; but even if he had done so, it was quite open for Messrs Siemssen to refuse to give any consideration, as the agreement bound the defendant to pay taxes. Judgment for the plaintiff with costs.

Police Intelligence.

(Before H. G. Thomson, Esq.)

Friday, June 23.

DISTURBANCE.

Antonio Francisco, a fireman on board the steamer *Strathgairn*, was proved to have created a disturbance in No. 16 booth about one o'clock this morning. He paid the fine of \$10 imposed.

PETTY LARCENIES.

Sentence of six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour was imposed on Chan Alok, hawker, who stole a jacket belonging to a hawker who was selling ban and near the Central Market yesterday afternoon.

LEUNG AHING, COOK, was proved to have stolen an iron pot from the San Sai Po Dock on the 22nd inst. He was sentenced to fourteen days' hard labour.

THEFT OF A GOLD FINGER-RING.

Chan Aying was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour for having stolen a gold finger-ring and one gold hair-pin, the property of Chan Aze, on the 23rd May. The prisoner, previous to that date, had lived in the next room to the complainant at No. 5 West Street, but since that date had disappeared. The prisoner said a man gave him the ring and he, he said, he had been away for three weeks through fear of getting into gaol.

(Before H. E. Wodehouse Esq.)

BURGLARY.

Fu Achung was charged with breaking into the house of To Amun, married woman, residing at No. 14, Tai Kok Tin, on the night of the 10th inst., and stealing therefrom one box and some clothing, value \$10.

The complainant said that about two o'clock on the morning of the 11th inst., she rose to boil some tea for her daughter who was sick at the time, and noticed that the back door had been broken open. She also was just in time to see the defendant taking the back door with her containing some of her clothing in his possession. She ran after him but he escaped. The box was taken from the room in which the complainant, and her husband and daughter slept. The defendant was arrested on the night of the 11th inst. by his uncle, a watchman, and a fan dagger, and some seven tickets found on him. The property redeemed with the pawn tickets was identified by the complainant as belonging to her.

The prisoner was convicted of larceny on a former occasion. He was committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court.

MR. THOMAS DEE BOWLER'S DOZEN.

CONVICTED OF THEFT.

Kwok Ahn and Yuen Yuen, the two brothers charged by Mr. Thomas Dee Bowler, with the larceny of certain articles from the yacht *Phinora*, were again before the Court to-day. The first prisoner was sentenced to six months, and the second to four months' imprisonment with hard labour. The first defendant was also committed to the House of Correction for breaching the terms of agreement, and for not getting the cook, who was able to speak better English, to make the terms. The cook was called, and said the captain had engaged the plaintiff at \$8 a month. The defendant said he had only agreed to give the plaintiff \$6 during the time the ship was in harbour, as much as had only to be provided for himself and his wife. He signed to pay \$10 a month after the ship was out.

The cook, named Cheung Ah, also claimed the sum of \$30 for wages, and said

(Both Magistrates sitting.)

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

Yong Ahn, of Chin, and Tam Aeng, an unemployed cook, were charged with

the unlawful possession of a silver chain and book on the 21st inst.

Yeap Ann, P.S. 122, saw the prisoners coming out of a pawnshop in East Street on Wednesday afternoon, and knowing them to be bad characters, he sent P. C. 271, who accompanied him, into the shop to see what they had been pawning. From what the constable told him on his return he arrested the prisoners. He also got the silver chain produced in court from the pawnbroker. This chain had been stolen from a man named Wong Ahn while he was standing on the Praya on Wednesday forenoon. The first prisoner, against whom there were four previous convictions produced, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour, and the second to six months' imprisonment with hard labour. The chain was returned to the man from whom it had been stolen.

China.

FOOCHOW.

(Herald, June 15.)

We notice that the S.S. *Granville* is advertised for despatch to Shanghai tomorrow for London via Suez Canal and calling at Foochow.

We are informed from the *Anchor* that whilst the China, barque *Chin Tai*, Capt. Taylor, was moored on Saturday afternoon last to her upper anchorage, she experienced a breeze from the North, a little above the Custom House, which was strong as to nearly break her. Fortunately at the time of the occurrence it was a rising and unusually heavy tide, otherwise the vessel would undoubtedly have suffered considerable damage.

We have received reliable information that some gentlemen connected with the British Consulate in Shanghai, have been invited to charter a steam launch to run from Foochow to Wenchow for passenger traffic, as it takes the natives who come with the tea overland three to four days to return for a fresh burden, whereas by the former means their return journey would be considerably expedited. The fare we learn is to be only seventy cents, which will be a trifle in comparison with the time saved.

We learn from Pagoda that a storm raged with some violence on Friday afternoon last, and when at its zenith at three o'clock a large passenger boat was capsized immediately below the Pagoda. No lives are supposed to have been sacrificed by the catastrophe, but as an ordinary Chinese life is so little regarded amongst the natives, and the boat in question was rather heavily laden with passengers, it is highly probable that some are missing although not recorded as missing. The boat was taken in tow by the Customs Steam launch, and delivered up to the authorities.

The new Baronet Sir Alexander Matheson was at one time head of the renowned firm of Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co., and eventually became a member of the firm of Messrs Matheson & Co., Lombard Street, London. Sir Alexander, who was born in 1805, is of Scotch extraction and we might almost say noble birth; he has been three married, and by his second wife, who was sister to Lord Beaconsfield, he has a son, who is heir to the baronetcy. By his third wife, who was descended from Mr. Percival, once Prime Minister of England, he has a large family. Sir A. Matheson represented the Inverness Burghs in Parliament for many years, and was Deputy Lieutenant for the Counties of Ross and Cromarty.

The engraving and busy tea season does not apparently affect one iota the ordinary trade or general appearance of the City and suburbs which ever continue to possess their peculiar sameness, whilst retaining the reputation for intelligence and energy which appear to be rather a source of annoyance to the natives than otherwise, and by the reconstruction of their buildings (I) certainly affords means of employment to the vast population. Although the City is always attractive, there is seldom anything occurring to excite the curiosity of the foreigner, and to excite the curiosity of the natives to the natives than otherwise, and by the reconstruction of their buildings (I) certainly affords means of employment to the vast population. Although the City is always attractive, there is seldom anything occurring to excite the curiosity of the foreigner, and to excite the curiosity of the natives to the natives than otherwise, and by the reconstruction of their buildings (I) certainly affords means of employment to the vast population. Although the City is always attractive, there is seldom anything occurring to excite the curiosity of the foreigner, and to excite the curiosity of the natives to the natives than otherwise, and by the reconstruction of their buildings (I) certainly affords means of employment to the vast population. Although the City is always attractive, there is seldom anything occurring to excite the curiosity of the foreigner, and to excite the curiosity of the natives to the natives than otherwise, and by the reconstruction of their buildings (I) certainly affords means of employment to the vast population. Although the City is always attractive, there is seldom anything occurring to excite the curiosity of the foreigner, and to excite the curiosity of the natives to the natives than otherwise, and by the reconstruction of their buildings (I) certainly affords means of employment to the vast population. Although the City is always attractive, there is seldom anything occurring to excite the curiosity of the foreigner, and to excite the curiosity of the natives to the natives than otherwise, and by the reconstruction of their buildings (I) certainly affords means of employment to the vast population. Although the City is always attractive, there is seldom anything occurring to excite the curiosity of the foreigner, and to excite the curiosity of the natives to the natives than otherwise, and by the reconstruction of their buildings (I) certainly affords means of employment to the vast population. Although the City is always attractive, there is seldom anything occurring to excite the curiosity of the foreigner, and to excite the curiosity of the natives to the natives than otherwise, and by the reconstruction of their buildings (I) certainly affords means of employment to the vast population. Although the City is always attractive, there is seldom anything occurring to excite the curiosity of the foreigner, and to excite the curiosity of the natives to the natives than otherwise, and by the reconstruction of their buildings (I) certainly affords means of employment to the vast population. Although the City is always attractive, there is seldom anything occurring to excite the curiosity of the foreigner, and to excite the curiosity of the natives to the natives than otherwise, and by the reconstruction of their buildings (I) certainly affords means of employment to the vast population. Although the City is always attractive, there is seldom anything occurring to excite the curiosity of the foreigner, and to excite the curiosity of the natives to the natives than otherwise, and by the reconstruction of their buildings (I) certainly affords means of employment to the vast population. Although the City is always attractive, there is seldom anything occurring to excite the curiosity of the foreigner, and to excite the curiosity of the natives to the natives than otherwise, and by the reconstruction of their buildings (I) certainly affords means of employment to the vast population. Although the City is always attractive, there is seldom anything occurring to excite the curiosity of the foreigner, and to excite the curiosity of the natives to the natives than otherwise, and by the reconstruction of their buildings (I) certainly affords means of employment to the vast population. Although the City is always attractive, there is seldom anything occurring to excite the curiosity of the foreigner, and to excite the curiosity of the natives to the natives than otherwise, and by the reconstruction of their buildings (I) certainly affords means of employment to the vast population. Although the City is always attractive, there is seldom anything occurring to excite the curiosity of the foreigner, and to excite the curiosity of the natives to the natives than otherwise, and by the reconstruction of their buildings (I) certainly affords means of employment to the vast population. Although the City is always attractive, there is seldom anything occurring to excite the curiosity of the foreigner, and to excite the curiosity of the natives to the natives than otherwise, and by the reconstruction of their buildings (I) certainly affords means of employment to the vast population. Although the City is always attractive, there is seldom anything occurring to excite the curiosity of the foreigner, and to excite the curiosity of the natives to the natives than otherwise, and by the reconstruction of their buildings (I) certainly affords means of employment to the vast population. Although the City is always attractive, there is seldom anything occurring to excite the curiosity of the foreigner, and to excite the curiosity of the natives to the natives than otherwise, and by the reconstruction of their buildings (I) certainly affords means of employment to the vast population. Although the City is always attractive, there is seldom anything occurring to excite the curiosity of the foreigner, and to excite the curiosity of the natives to the natives than otherwise, and by the reconstruction of their buildings (I) certainly affords means of employment to the vast population. Although the City is always attractive, there is seldom anything occurring to excite the curiosity of the foreigner, and to excite the curiosity of the natives to the natives than otherwise, and by the reconstruction of their buildings (I) certainly affords means of employment to the vast population. Although the City is always attractive, there is seldom anything occurring to excite the curiosity of the foreigner, and to excite the curiosity of the natives to the natives than otherwise, and by the reconstruction of their buildings (I) certainly affords means of employment to the vast population. Although the City is always attractive, there is seldom anything occurring to excite the curiosity of the foreigner, and to excite the curiosity of the natives to the natives than otherwise, and by the reconstruction of their buildings (I) certainly affords means of employment to the vast population. Although the City is always attractive, there is seldom anything occurring to excite the curiosity of the foreigner, and to excite the curiosity of the natives to the natives than otherwise, and by the reconstruction of their buildings (I) certainly affords means of employment to the vast population. Although the City is always attractive, there is seldom anything occurring to excite the curiosity of the foreigner, and to excite the curiosity of the natives to the natives than otherwise, and by the reconstruction of their buildings (I) certainly affords means of employment to the vast population. Although the City is always attractive, there is seldom anything occurring to excite the curiosity of the foreigner, and to excite the curiosity of the natives to the natives than otherwise, and by the reconstruction of their buildings (I) certainly affords means of employment to the vast population. Although the City is always attractive, there is seldom anything occurring to excite the curiosity of the foreigner, and to excite the curiosity of the natives to the natives than otherwise, and by the reconstruction of their buildings (I) certainly affords means of employment to the vast population. Although the City is always attractive, there is seldom anything occurring to excite the curiosity of the foreigner, and to excite the curiosity of the natives to the natives than otherwise, and by the reconstruction of their buildings (I) certainly affords means of employment to the vast population. Although the City is always attractive, there is seldom anything occurring to excite the curiosity of the foreigner, and to excite the curiosity of the natives to the natives than otherwise, and by the reconstruction of their buildings (I) certainly affords means of employment to the vast population. Although the City is always attractive, there is seldom anything occurring to excite the curiosity of the foreigner, and to excite the curiosity of the natives to the natives than otherwise, and by the reconstruction of their buildings (I) certainly affords means of employment to the vast population. Although the City is always attractive, there is seldom anything occurring to excite the curiosity of the foreigner, and to excite the curiosity of the natives to the natives than otherwise, and by the reconstruction of their buildings (I) certainly affords means of employment to the vast population. Although the City is always attractive, there is seldom anything occurring to excite the curiosity of the foreigner, and to excite the curiosity of the natives to the natives than otherwise, and by the reconstruction of their buildings (I) certainly affords means of employment to the vast population. Although the City is always attractive, there is seldom anything occurring to excite the curiosity of the foreigner, and to excite the curiosity of the natives to the natives than otherwise, and by the reconstruction of their buildings (I) certainly affords means of employment to the vast population. Although the City is always attractive, there is seldom anything occurring to excite the curiosity of the foreigner, and to excite the curiosity of the natives to the natives than otherwise, and by the reconstruction of their buildings (I) certainly affords means of employment to the vast population. Although the City is always attractive, there is seldom anything occurring to excite the curiosity of the foreigner, and to excite the curiosity of the natives to the natives than otherwise, and by the reconstruction of their buildings (I) certainly affords means of employment to the vast population. Although the City is always attractive, there is seldom anything occurring to excite the curiosity of the foreigner, and to excite the curiosity of the natives to the natives than otherwise, and by the reconstruction of their buildings (I) certainly affords means of employment to the vast population. Although the City is always attractive, there is seldom anything occurring to excite the curiosity of the foreigner, and to excite the curiosity of the natives to the natives than otherwise, and by the reconstruction of their buildings (I) certainly affords means of employment to the vast population. Although the City is always attractive, there is seldom anything occurring to excite the curiosity of the foreigner, and to excite the curiosity of the natives to the natives than otherwise, and by the reconstruction of their buildings (I) certainly affords means of employment to the vast population. Although the City is always attractive, there is seldom anything occurring to excite the curiosity of the foreigner, and to excite the curiosity of the natives to the natives than otherwise, and by the reconstruction of their buildings (I) certainly affords means of employment to the vast population. Although the City is always attractive, there is seldom anything occurring to excite the curiosity of the foreigner, and to excite the curiosity of the natives to the natives than otherwise, and by the reconstruction of their buildings (I) certainly affords means of employment to the vast population. Although the City is always attractive, there is seldom anything occurring to excite the curiosity of the foreigner, and to excite the curiosity of the natives to the natives than otherwise, and by the reconstruction of their buildings (I) certainly affords means of employment to the vast population. Although the City is always attractive, there is seldom anything occurring to excite the curiosity of the foreigner, and to excite the curiosity of the natives to the natives than otherwise, and by the reconstruction of their buildings (I) certainly affords means of employment to the vast population. Although the City is always attractive, there is seldom anything occurring to excite the curiosity of the foreigner, and to excite the curiosity of the natives to the natives than otherwise, and by the reconstruction of their buildings (I) certainly affords means of employment to the vast population. Although the City is always attractive, there is seldom anything occurring to excite the curiosity of the foreigner, and to excite the curiosity of the natives to the natives than otherwise, and by the reconstruction of their buildings (I) certainly affords means of employment to the vast population. Although the City is always attractive, there is seldom anything occurring to excite the curiosity of the foreigner, and to excite the curiosity of the natives to the natives than otherwise, and by the reconstruction of their buildings (I) certainly affords means of employment to the vast population. Although the City is always attractive, there is seldom anything occurring to excite the curiosity of the foreigner, and to excite the curiosity of the natives to the natives than otherwise, and by the reconstruction of their buildings (I) certainly affords means of employment to the vast population. Although the City is always attractive, there is seldom anything occurring to excite the curiosity of the foreigner, and to excite the curiosity of the natives to the natives than otherwise, and by the reconstruction of their buildings (I) certainly affords means of employment to the vast population. Although the City is always attractive, there is seldom anything occurring to excite the curiosity of the foreigner, and to excite the curiosity of the natives to the natives than otherwise, and by the reconstruction of their buildings (I) certainly affords means of employment to the vast population. Although the City is always attractive, there is seldom anything occurring to excite the curiosity of the foreigner, and to excite the curiosity of the natives to the natives than otherwise, and by the reconstruction of their buildings (I) certainly affords means of employment to the vast population. Although the City is always attractive, there is seldom anything occurring to excite the curiosity of the foreigner, and to excite the curiosity of the natives to the natives than otherwise, and by the reconstruction of their buildings (I) certainly affords means of employment to the vast population. Although the City is always attractive, there is seldom anything occurring to excite the curiosity of the foreigner, and to excite the curiosity of the natives to the natives than otherwise, and by the reconstruction of their buildings (I) certainly affords means of employment to the vast population. Although the City is always attractive, there is seldom anything occurring to excite the curiosity of the foreigner, and to excite the curiosity of the natives to the natives than otherwise, and by the reconstruction of their buildings (I) certainly affords means of employment to the vast population. Although the City is always attractive, there is seldom anything occurring to excite the curiosity of the foreigner, and to excite the curiosity of the natives to the natives than otherwise, and by the reconstruction of their buildings (I) certainly affords means of employment to the vast population. Although the City is always attractive, there is seldom anything occurring to excite the curiosity of the foreigner, and to excite the curiosity of the natives to the natives than otherwise, and by the reconstruction of their buildings (I) certainly affords means of employment to the vast population. Although the City is always attractive, there is seldom anything occurring to excite the curiosity of the foreigner, and to excite the curiosity of the natives to the natives than otherwise, and by the reconstruction of their buildings (I) certainly affords means of employment to the vast population. Although the City is always attractive, there is seldom anything occurring to excite the curiosity of the foreigner, and to excite the curiosity of the natives to the natives than otherwise, and by the reconstruction of their buildings (I) certainly affords means of employment to the vast population. Although the City is always attractive, there is seldom anything occurring to excite the curiosity of the foreigner, and to excite the curiosity of the natives to the natives than otherwise, and by the reconstruction of their buildings (I) certainly affords means of employment to the vast population. Although the City is always attractive, there is seldom anything occurring to excite the curiosity of the foreigner, and to excite the curiosity of the natives to the natives than otherwise, and by the reconstruction of their buildings (I) certainly affords means of employment to the vast population. Although the City is always attractive, there is seldom anything occurring to excite the curiosity of the foreigner, and to excite the curiosity of the natives to the natives than otherwise, and by the reconstruction of their buildings (I) certainly affords means of employment to the vast population. Although the City is always attractive, there is seldom anything occurring to excite the curiosity of the foreigner, and to excite the curiosity of the natives to the natives than otherwise, and by the reconstruction of their buildings (I) certainly affords means of employment to the vast population. Although the City is always attractive, there is seldom anything occurring to excite the curiosity of the foreigner, and to excite the curiosity of the natives to the natives than otherwise, and by the reconstruction of their buildings (I) certainly affords means of employment to the vast population. Although the City is always attractive, there is seldom anything occurring to excite the curiosity of the foreigner, and to excite the curiosity of the natives to the natives than otherwise, and by the reconstruction of their buildings (I) certainly affords means of employment to the vast population. Although the City is always attractive, there is seldom anything occurring to excite the curiosity of the foreigner, and to excite the curiosity of the natives to the natives than otherwise, and by the reconstruction of their buildings (I) certainly affords means of employment to the vast population. Although the City is always attractive, there is seldom anything occurring to excite the curiosity of the foreigner, and to excite the curiosity of the natives to the natives than otherwise, and by the reconstruction of their buildings (I) certainly affords means of employment to the vast population. Although the City is always attractive, there is seldom anything occurring to excite the curiosity of the foreigner, and to excite the curiosity of the natives to the natives than otherwise, and by the reconstruction of their buildings (I) certainly affords means of employment to the vast population. Although the City is always attractive, there is seldom anything occurring to excite the curiosity of the foreigner, and to excite the curiosity of the natives to the natives than otherwise, and by the reconstruction of their buildings (I) certainly affords means of employment to the vast population. Although the City is always attractive, there is seldom anything occurring to excite the curiosity of the foreigner, and to excite the curiosity of the natives to the natives than otherwise, and by the reconstruction of their buildings (I) certainly affords means of employment to the vast population. Although the City is always attractive, there is seldom anything occurring to excite the curiosity of the foreigner, and to excite the curiosity of the natives to the natives than otherwise, and by the reconstruction of their buildings (I) certainly affords means of employment to the vast population. Although the City is always attractive, there is seldom anything occurring to excite the curiosity of the foreigner, and to excite the curiosity of the natives to the natives than otherwise, and by the reconstruction of their buildings (I) certainly affords means of employment to the vast population. Although the City is always attractive, there is seldom anything occurring to excite the curiosity of the foreigner, and to excite the curiosity of the natives to the natives than otherwise, and by the reconstruction of their buildings (I) certainly affords means of employment to the vast population. Although the City is always attractive, there is seldom anything occurring to excite the curiosity of the foreigner, and to excite the curiosity of the natives to the natives than otherwise, and by the reconstruction of their buildings (I) certainly affords means of employment to the vast population. Although the City is always attractive, there is seldom anything occurring to excite the curiosity of the foreigner, and to excite the curiosity of the natives to the natives than otherwise, and by the reconstruction of their buildings (I) certainly affords means of employment to the vast population. Although the City is always attractive, there is seldom anything occurring to excite the curiosity of the foreigner, and to excite the curiosity of the natives to the natives than otherwise, and by the reconstruction of their buildings (I) certainly affords means of employment to the vast population. Although the City is always attractive, there is seldom anything occurring to excite the curiosity of the foreigner, and to excite the curiosity of the natives to the natives than otherwise, and by the reconstruction of their buildings (I) certainly affords means of employment to the vast population. Although the City is always attractive, there is seldom anything occurring to excite the curiosity of the foreigner, and to excite the curiosity of the natives to the natives than otherwise, and by the reconstruction of their buildings (I) certainly affords means of employment to the vast population. Although the City is always attractive, there is seldom anything occurring to excite the curiosity of the foreigner, and to excite the curiosity of the natives to the natives than otherwise, and by the reconstruction of their buildings (I) certainly affords means of employment to the vast population. Although the City is always attractive, there is seldom anything occurring to excite the curiosity of the foreigner, and to excite the curiosity of the natives to the natives than otherwise, and by the reconstruction of their buildings (I) certainly affords means of employment to the vast population. Although the City is always attractive, there is seldom anything occurring to excite the curiosity of the foreigner, and to excite the curiosity of the natives to the natives than otherwise, and by the reconstruction of their buildings (I) certainly affords means of employment to the vast population. Although the City is always attractive, there is seldom anything occurring to excite the curiosity of the foreigner, and to excite the curiosity of the natives to the natives than otherwise, and by the reconstruction of their buildings (I) certainly affords means of employment to the vast population. Although the City is always attractive, there is seldom anything occurring to excite the curiosity of the foreigner, and to excite the curiosity of the natives to the natives than otherwise, and by the reconstruction of their buildings (I) certainly affords means of employment to the vast population. Although the City is always attractive, there is seldom anything occurring to excite the curiosity of the foreigner, and to excite the curiosity of the natives to the natives than otherwise, and by the reconstruction of their buildings (I) certainly affords means of employment to the vast population. Although the City is always attractive, there is seldom anything occurring to excite the curiosity of the foreigner, and to excite the curiosity of the natives to the natives than otherwise, and by the reconstruction of their buildings (I) certainly affords means of employment to the vast population. Although the City is always attractive, there is seldom anything occurring to excite the curiosity of the foreigner, and to excite the curiosity of the natives to the natives than otherwise, and by the reconstruction of their buildings (I) certainly affords means of employment to the vast population. Although the City is always attractive, there is seldom anything occurring to excite the curiosity of the foreigner, and to excite the curiosity of the natives to the natives than otherwise, and by the reconstruction of their buildings (I) certainly affords means of employment to the vast population. Although the City is always attractive, there is seldom anything occurring to excite the curiosity of the foreigner, and to excite the curiosity of the natives to the natives than otherwise, and by the reconstruction of their buildings (I) certainly affords means of employment to the vast population. Although the City is always attractive, there is seldom anything occurring to excite the curiosity of the foreigner, and to excite the curiosity of the natives to the natives than otherwise, and by the reconstruction of their buildings (I) certainly affords means of employment to the vast population. Although the City is always attractive, there is seldom anything occurring to excite the curiosity of the foreigner, and to excite the curiosity of the natives to the natives than otherwise, and by the reconstruction of their buildings (I) certainly affords means of employment to the vast population. Although the City is always attractive, there is seldom anything occurring to excite the curiosity of the foreigner, and to excite the curiosity of the natives to the natives than otherwise, and by the reconstruction of their buildings (I) certainly affords means of employment to the vast population. Although the City is always attractive, there is seldom anything occurring to excite the curiosity of the foreigner, and to excite the curiosity of the natives to the natives than otherwise, and by the reconstruction of their buildings (I) certainly affords means of employment to the vast population. Although the City is always attractive, there is seldom anything occurring to excite the curiosity of the foreigner, and to excite the curiosity of the natives to the natives than otherwise, and by the reconstruction of their buildings (I) certainly affords means of employment to the vast population. Although the City is always attractive, there is seldom anything occurring to excite the curiosity of the foreigner, and to excite the curiosity of the natives to the natives than otherwise, and by the reconstruction of their buildings (I) certainly affords means of employment to the vast population. Although the City is always attractive, there is seldom anything occurring to excite the curiosity of the foreigner, and to excite the curiosity of the natives to the natives than otherwise, and by the reconstruction of their buildings (I) certainly affords means of employment to the vast population. Although the City is always attractive, there is seldom anything occurring to excite the curiosity of the foreigner, and to excite the curiosity of the natives to the natives than otherwise, and by the reconstruction of their buildings (I) certainly affords means of employment to the vast population. Although the City is always attractive, there is seldom anything occurring to excite the curiosity of the foreigner, and to excite the curiosity of the natives to the natives than otherwise, and by the reconstruction of their buildings (I) certainly affords means of employment to the vast population. Although the City is always attractive, there is seldom anything occurring to excite the curiosity of the foreigner, and to excite the curiosity of the natives to the natives than otherwise, and by the reconstruction of their buildings (I) certainly affords means of employment to the vast population. Although the City is always attractive, there is seldom anything occurring to excite the curiosity of the foreigner, and to excite the curiosity of the natives to the natives than otherwise, and by the reconstruction of their buildings (I) certainly affords means of employment to the vast population. Although the City is always attractive, there is seldom anything occurring to excite the curiosity of the foreigner, and to excite the curiosity of the natives to the natives than otherwise, and by the reconstruction of their buildings (I) certainly affords means of employment to the vast population. Although the City is always attractive, there is seldom anything occurring to excite the curiosity of the foreigner, and to excite the curiosity of the natives to the natives than otherwise, and by the reconstruction of their buildings (I) certainly affords means of employment to the vast population. Although the City is always attractive, there is seldom anything occurring to excite the curiosity of the foreigner, and to excite the curiosity of the natives to the natives than otherwise, and by the reconstruction of their buildings (I) certainly affords means of employment to the vast population. Although the City is always attractive, there is seldom anything occurring to excite the curiosity of the foreigner, and to excite the curiosity of the natives to the natives than otherwise, and by the reconstruction of their buildings (I) certainly affords means of employment to the vast population. Although the City is always attractive, there is seldom anything occurring to excite the curiosity of the foreigner, and to excite the curiosity of the natives to the natives than otherwise, and by the reconstruction of their buildings (I) certainly affords means of employment to the vast population. Although the City is always attractive, there is seldom anything occurring to excite the curiosity of the foreigner, and to excite the curiosity of the natives to the natives than otherwise, and by the reconstruction of their buildings (I) certainly affords means of employment to the vast population. Although the City is always attractive, there is seldom anything occurring to excite the curiosity of the foreigner, and to excite the curiosity of the natives to the natives than otherwise, and by the reconstruction of their buildings (I) certainly affords means of employment to the vast population. Although the City is always attractive, there is seldom anything occurring to excite the curiosity of the foreigner, and to excite the curiosity of the natives to the natives than otherwise, and by the reconstruction of their buildings (I) certainly affords means of employment to the vast population. Although the City is always attractive, there is seldom anything occurring to excite the curiosity of the foreigner, and to excite the curiosity of the natives to the natives than otherwise, and by the reconstruction of their buildings (I) certainly affords means of employment to the vast population. Although the City is always attractive, there is seldom anything occurring to excite the curiosity of the foreigner, and to excite the curiosity of the natives to the natives than otherwise, and by the reconstruction of their buildings (I) certainly affords means of employment to the vast population. Although the City is always attractive, there is seldom anything occurring to excite the curiosity of the foreigner, and to excite the curiosity of the natives to the natives than otherwise, and by the reconstruction of their buildings (I) certainly affords means of employment to the vast population. Although the City is always attractive, there is seldom anything occurring to excite the curiosity of the foreigner, and to excite the curiosity of

THE CHINA REVIEW.

PUBLISHED BI-MONTHLY.
FIFTY-FIFTH YEAR.

THIS Review, which was intended to meet the wants of many students of Chinese history and literature, has reached its Tenth Volume. The Review discusses those topics which are of general interest to the students of the "Far East" and about which every intelligent person connected with China or Japan is desirous of acquiring trustworthy information. It includes many interesting Notes and original papers on the Arts, Sciences, Bibliography, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Natural History, Antiquities, and Social Manners and Customs, etc., etc., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, and the Far East generally. Recently a new departure has been taken, and the Review now gives papers on Trade, Commerce, and Descriptive Notes of Travel by well-known writers. It was thought that by extending the scope of the Review in this direction, the Magazine would be made more generally useful.

The Review department receives special attention, and endeavours are made to present a careful and concise record of literature on China, etc., and to give criticisms embodying sketches of the most recent and important topics. Authors and Publishers are requested to forward works to "Editor, China Review, care of China Mail Office."

The Notes and Queries are still continued and form an important means of obtaining from and diffusing among students knowledge on obscure points.

The Correspondence column also affords further and greater facilities for the interchange of views and discussion of various topics.

Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, or any of the Modern Languages are received. The papers are contributed by the members of the various Clubs, the Imperial Customs, and Hongkong Services, and also by the Missionary bodies amongst whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is assiduously cultivated. Amongst the regular contributors are Drs. Chalmers, Esel, Bretschneider, Hirth, and Hance, Professor Legge, and Messrs Baller, Waters, Stent, Phillips, and Hongkong Services, Faber, Knappe, Parker, Playfair, Giles, and Pilon, all well-known names, indicative of sound scholarship and thorough mastery of their subject.

The Subscription is fixed at \$6.50 per annum, postage included—payable in advance.

Orders for binding volumes will be promptly attended to; Address, "Manager, China Mail Office."

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review."—*Northern Christian Advocate* (U.S.).

"The China Review *** has an excellent table of contents."—*Celestial Empire*.

"The Review contains several articles of interest and value."—*Northern China Herald*.

"The present number of this periodical, of interest to everyone, is the Far East and the present issue will hold favourably in an advantageous comparison, with preceding numbers."—*Celestial Empire*.

"This number contains several articles of interest and value."—*Northern China Herald*.

"The Review contains several articles of interest and value."—*Northern China Herald*.

"The Review contains several articles of interest and value."—*Northern China Herald*.

"The Review contains several articles of interest and value."—*Northern China Herald*.

"The Review contains several articles of interest and value."—*Northern China Herald*.

"The Review contains several articles of interest and value."—*Northern China Herald*.

"The Review contains several articles of interest and value."—*Northern China Herald*.

"The Review contains several articles of interest and value."—*Northern China Herald*.

"The Review contains several articles of interest and value."—*Northern China Herald*.

"The Review contains several articles of interest and value."—*Northern China Herald*.

Visitors' Column.

We have instituted as an experiment a VISITORS' COLUMN, which we trust will prove successful, and be found useful. To it will be relegated, from time to time such items of information, lists, tables and other intelligence as is considered likely to prove valuable to persons passing through the City, and in connection with which we have opened a SELECT HOTEL AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY, applications for enrolment into which we are now ready to receive.

List of Public Buildings.

Government House, North of Public Gardens.

City Hall, Library (8,000 volumes) and Museum, Free.

Public Gardens, a beautifully picturesque retreat and of great interest.

The Clock Tower, Queen's Road Central, in a line with Pedder's Wharf.

General Post Office, Hongkong Club, German Club, Supreme Court, &c., within a stone's throw.

Lustina Club and Library, Shelley St.

Government Offices, the Secretariat, &c., near the Public Gardens.

St. John's Cathedral (Anglican), above the Parade Ground.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Wellington Street.

Union Church, Elgin Street.

St. Peter's Seamen's Church, West Point.

St. Joseph's (R.C.) Church, Garden Road, near Kennedy Road.

Temperance Hall, specially adapted for sea-faring men, Queen's Road East.

Sailors' Home, West Point.

E. E. A. and China Telegraph Co., and the Great Northern Telegraph Co., Marine House, Queen's Road.

Masonic Hall, Zetland Street.

Victoria Recreation Club—Bath-house and Boat-house, &c.—Praya, beyond the Cricket Ground, beside the City Hall.

The Barracks and Naval and Military Store Departments lie to the eastward, and cover a large area.

Stores, Books, &c.

American and English Stores, Books, and specially selected Cigars—MAC-LEWEN, PRICKEL & CO.

Chair and Boat Hire.

CHAIR AND BOAT HIRE, AND BOATS, IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

Chairs and Ordinary Palanquin Boats.

Half hour, 10 cts. Hour, 20 cts. Three hours, 50 cts. Six hours, 70 cts. Day (from 6 to 6), One Dollar.

TO VICTORIA PEAK.

Single Trip.

TO VICTORIA GAP (TO LEVEL OF UMBRELLA SEAT).

Single Trip.

SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS. JUNE 23, 1882.

Stocks.	No. of Shares.	Value.	Price.	Reserve.	Working Account.	Last Dividend.	Closing Quotations.	Cash.
BANKS.								
HK and Shanghai Bank.	40,000	8	125	125	2,100,000	63,530.45	40	122 1/2—127 1/2
INSURANCE.								
Nth. China Ins.	1,000	TL	2,000	TL	600	TL	75	TL 122 1/2 ex div
Yangtze Ins.	1,200	TL	350	TL	500	TL	18	TL 75 1/2 p. a.
Union Ins. Soc.	500	2,000	500	500	384,597	437,588.58	152.00	162 1/2
China Trade Ins.	600	10,000	600	500	475,000	91,928.49	20 1/2	181 1/2
C'lon Ins. Office	10,000	500	500	500	100,378	677.42	6 1/2	123 1/2
China Fire Ins.	1,500	1,000	200	200	823,842	263,403.72	87 1/2	160 1/2
China Fire Ins.	4,000	500	100	100	493,632	144,536.91	18 1/2	183 1/2
STEAM SHIPING.								
HK. C. and M. Steamboat.	8,000	500	75	75	135,000	18,908.06	5 1/2	104
MISCELLANEOUS.								
HK. & W'p'oa Dock.	10,000	500	125	125	147,563 1/2	3,180.53	4 1/2	60 prem. 181 1/2 p. a.
HK. & China Gas Co.	5,000	10	10	10	7,480		8 1/2	102 1/2
China Sugar Co.	2,000	100	100	100	5,324.71		8 1/2	170
China Tea Co.	1,250	100	100	100	1,580.51		8 1/2	131
H'kong Bakery	500	50	50	50	159.31		5 1/2	60
Luzon Sugar Co.	7,000	100	100	100				120
LOANS.								
Chi. Imp.	1874	6,276	100	all	8 1/2	June 30 Dec 31		
"	1877	16,040	100	all	8 1/2	Feb 28 Apr 30		
"	1878	3,899	100	all	8 1/2	April 1 Oct 1		
"	1881	8,655	100	all	8 1/2	Jan 1 Dec 10		2 1/2 prem.
Sugar Debitures, 1880.	600	500	all	all	8 1/2	June & Dec.		3 1/2

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised January 1st, 1882.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are for Letters per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged double, and are, as the case may be, but not parcels or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rates. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. A printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid for as Books. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though written by hand, do not bear the character of an actual personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied notes, &c. The charges thereon are the same as for books, but, whatever the weight of a packet containing any partially written paper, it will not be charged less than 5 cents.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 5 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

Countries of the Postal Union. The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, all foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritania, N. America, Mexico, Salvador, Brazil, Peru, Chili, Venezuela, the Argentine Republic, Yaman, Trinidad, Guyana, Honduras, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Costa Rica, French, Netherlands, Portugal, and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union. The chief countries not in the Union are the Australasian Group, and 8. Africa.

Postage to Union Countries. General Rates, by any route.

Letters, 10 cents per 1/2 oz. Post Cards, 3 cents each. Registration, 10 cents. Newspapers, 2 cents each. Books, Patterns and 2 cents per 2 oz. Com. Papers, 2 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redrafted correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries. Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Fiji, via Torres Straits, Letters, 10; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2; Com. Papers, 2; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2.

Natal, the Cape, St. Helena, Ascension, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 5; Books and Patterns, 5.

General Local Rates for Hongkong, Macao, and Canton, &c. (See Table below.)

Letters, 10 cents per 1/2 oz. Post Cards, 3 cents each. Registration, 10 cents. Newspapers, 2 cents each. Books, Patterns and 2 cents per 2 oz. Com. Papers, 2 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redrafted correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries. Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Fiji, via Torres Straits, Letters, 10; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2; Com. Papers, 2; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2.

Natal, the Cape, St. Helena, Ascension, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 5; Books and Patterns, 5.

General Local Rates for Hongkong, Macao, and Canton, &c. (See Table below.)

Letters, 10 cents per 1/2 oz. Post Cards, 3 cents each. Registration, 10 cents. Newspapers, 2 cents each. Books, Patterns and 2 cents per 2 oz. Com. Papers, 2 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redrafted correspondence within the Postal Union.

all of the same weight, to addresses in Hongkong, Macao, and Canton, &c. The Post Office will deliver them to the Post Office unopened, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed, if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, or by any consular authority, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted on such Pattern Packets.

PARCELS.—The public is reminded that there is no such thing as Parcel Post to Europe, &c. Much trouble and disappointment are caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Faint, Curious, Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in postage than would have paid the freight by steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

Small and Indian Parcel Post. Local Parcels may be sent by Post at Book Rates between Hongkong and any of the British Post Offices in China, as well as to Japan, Macao, Peking, the Straits Settlements, Ceylon and India. They must not exceed the following dimensions: 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, weight more than 3 lbs. but not less than 3 in. by 2 in. Such parcels may be wholly closed, if they bear this special endorsement, PARCELS, CONTAINING NO LETTER, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General. In the case of Parcels for India a declaration of contents and value is required, a printed form for which is supplied gratis. The Registration of Parcels for India and Ceylon is compulsory.

The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as bandboxes, &c.) Opium, Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Vegetables, Ice, Meat, Fish, Game, Fruit, Dry-stuffs, &c. or anything that is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

Parcels are as a general rule forwarded by Private Ship, not by General Mail Packet. To India they are forwarded by the P. & O. and Indian Mail Packets only, to Ceylon by P. & O. only. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, unless Registered, and then only to the amount of \$10.

The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

It is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of valuable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows: Books and Papers to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs. Patterns to British Offices, 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

Indemnity for the Loss of a Registered Article. The Post Office is not legally responsible for the safe delivery of Registered correspondence, but it is prepared to make good the contents of such correspondence lost while passing through the Post, to the extent of \$10, in certain cases, provided:—

1. That the sender duly observed all the conditions of Registration required.

2. That the letter was securely enclosed in a reasonably strong envelope.

3. That application was made to the Postmaster General of Hongkong immediately the loss was discovered, the envelope being invariably forwarded with such application unless it also is lost.

4. That the Postmaster General is satisfied that the loss occurred whilst the correspondence was in the custody of the British Postal administration in China, that it was not caused by any fault on the part of the sender, by destruction by fire, or shipwreck, nor by the dishonesty or negligence of any person not in the employment of the Hongkong Post Office.

5. No compensation can be paid for more damage to fragile articles such as portraits, watches, randomly bound books, &c., which, from their destination, although in a broken or deteriorated condition.

NO W E E A D Y. PRICE, \$1.00. COMPARATIVE CHINESE FAMILY LAW, BY E. H. PARKER.

Can be obtained from KELLY & WALSH, 11, Cross Street, Hongkong, and at the China Mail Office, Hongkong, and at the

Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, &c., all of the same weight, to addresses in Hongkong, Macao, and Canton, &c. The Post Office will deliver them to the Post Office unopened, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A., near the Kowloon shore B., and those in the body of the Harbour or midway between each shore are marked C., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name, Captain, Flag and Rig, Tons, Date of Arrival, Consignee or Agent, Destination, Remarks.

Steamers. Active, 2 h, Rovebeck, Dan, str, 268, June 23, O. M. S. N. Co., Hoihow, &c.

Albion, 2 h, Rovebeck, Dan, str, 268, June 23, O. M. S. N. Co., Hoihow, &c.

Albion, 2 h, Rovebeck, Dan, str, 268, June 23, O. M. S. N. Co., Hoihow, &c.

Albion, 2 h, Rovebeck, Dan, str, 268, June 23, O. M. S. N. Co., Hoihow, &c.

Albion, 2 h, Rovebeck, Dan, str, 268, June 23, O. M. S. N. Co., Hoihow, &c.

Albion, 2 h, Rovebeck, Dan, str, 268, June 23, O. M. S. N. Co., Hoihow, &c.

Albion, 2 h, Rovebeck, Dan, str, 268, June 23, O. M. S. N. Co., Hoihow, &c.

Albion, 2 h, Rovebeck, Dan, str, 268, June 23, O. M. S. N. Co., Hoihow, &c.

Albion, 2 h, Rovebeck, Dan, str, 268, June 23, O. M. S. N. Co., Hoihow, &c.

Albion, 2 h, Rovebeck, Dan, str, 268, June 23, O. M. S. N. Co., Hoihow, &c.

Albion, 2 h, Rovebeck, Dan, str, 268, June 23, O. M. S. N. Co., Hoihow, &c.

Albion, 2 h, Rovebeck, Dan, str, 268, June 23, O. M. S. N. Co., Hoihow, &c.

Albion, 2 h, Rovebeck, Dan, str, 268, June 23, O. M. S. N. Co., Hoihow, &c.

Albion, 2 h, Rovebeck, Dan, str, 268, June 23, O. M. S. N. Co., Hoihow, &c.

Albion, 2 h, Rovebeck, Dan, str, 268, June 23, O. M. S. N. Co., Hoihow, &c.

Albion, 2 h, Rovebeck, Dan, str, 268, June 23, O. M. S. N. Co., Hoihow, &c.

Albion, 2 h, Rovebeck, Dan, str, 268, June 23, O. M. S. N. Co., Hoihow, &c.

Albion, 2 h, Rovebeck, Dan, str, 268, June 23, O. M. S. N. Co., Hoihow, &c.

Albion, 2 h, Rovebeck, Dan, str, 268, June 23, O. M. S. N. Co., Hoihow, &c.

Albion, 2 h, Rovebeck, Dan, str, 268, June 23, O. M. S. N. Co., Hoihow, &c.

Albion, 2 h, Rovebeck, Dan, str, 268, June 23, O. M. S. N. Co., Hoihow, &c.

Albion, 2 h, Rovebeck, Dan, str, 268, June 23, O. M. S. N. Co., Hoihow, &c.

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name, Anchor, Flag, Class, Tons, Guns, H. P., Date of Arrival, Commander.

Esak, 5 h, British, gunboat, 360, 3, 340, June 19, In Reserve, Liang Yu-t'ing.

Esak, 5 h, British, gunboat, 360, 3, 340, June 19, In Reserve, Liang Yu-t'ing.

Esak, 5 h, British, gunboat, 360, 3, 340, June 19, In Reserve, Liang Yu-t'ing.

Esak, 5 h, British, gunboat, 360, 3, 340, June 19, In Reserve, Liang Yu-t'ing.

Esak, 5 h, British, gunboat, 360, 3, 340, June 19, In Reserve, Liang Yu-t'ing.

Esak, 5 h, British, gunboat, 360, 3, 340, June 19, In Reserve, Liang Yu-t'ing.

Esak, 5 h, British, gunboat, 360, 3, 340, June 19, In Reserve, Liang Yu-t'ing.

Esak, 5 h, British, gunboat, 360, 3, 340, June 19, In Reserve, Liang Yu-t'ing.

Esak, 5 h, British, gunboat, 360, 3, 340, June 19, In Reserve, Liang Yu-t'ing.

Esak, 5 h, British, gunboat, 360, 3, 340, June 19, In Reserve, Liang Yu-t'ing.

Esak, 5 h, British, gunboat, 360, 3, 340, June 19, In Reserve, Liang Yu-t'ing.

Esak, 5 h, British, gunboat, 360, 3, 340, June 19, In Reserve, Liang Yu-t'ing.